

ERRATUM NOTICE

Erratum Notice November 14, 2024:

The following correction is issued to the book “Music Therapy and Spiritual Care in Medical Settings,” published by De La Vista Publisher on June 15, 2024.

In Chapter 2, p. 45, the following text was found to be duplicated:

For many patients, there can be contraindications to movement, especially after surgery. Risks to opening up sutures, unsettling healing bones and ligaments, or pushing muscle groups past their healed limit often exist after medical procedures or as general precautions ordered by physicians. Movement to music activities and playing most musical instrument requires careful attention to each patient case. In addition, any kind of physical activity puts demands on the cardiovascular and nervous systems. Not only can heart and respiratory rates be impacted, but more serious conditions like Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) could cause a blood clot to break free and travel through the person’s body causing a pulmonary embolism. While some of these contraindications sound severe, even minor injuries should be considered. MT-BCs are trained to anticipate the contraindications and modify their treatment plan or curtail treatment all together until movement to music or instrument play becomes safer for the individual.



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It should be replaced with this text segment:

Another way that music could cause physical harm involves a person's ability to safely phonate or play a wind instrument. For a healthy person, singing or speaking does not necessarily involve effort or thought, and does not require consideration of causing harm to the body. However, for a person who has a vocal cord disorder caused by physical trauma, atrophy from lack of use, or a genetic abnormality, singing could cause further injury and requires coordination and clearance from an ENT (physician who specializes in ear, nose, and throat disorders) or an SLP (Speech Language Pathologist) to minimize further risk of harm. Additionally, the act of singing or playing a wind instrument places extra strain on a person's respiratory system and involves adequate lung function. A person who has a weakened respiratory system and/or inadequate lung function may have imbalances in their SpO₂ and Co₂ levels. Their breathing requires close monitoring to ensure that this balance is not further disrupted through inadequate inhale or exhale. When singing or wind instrument playing is utilized by a trained music therapist, it can be very effective in assisting with improved phonation and/or lung function. However, if utilized improperly by an untrained individual, great harm could come to a patient or client.

This correction is provided as part of a commitment to maintaining the highest standards of accuracy and integrity in publications. This updated version should replace any prior editions containing the error.

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